

TALLOW AND LARD.—It appears from a business circular of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., N. Y., that the imports of tallow last year into England from Russia amounted to 95,000,000 lbs., being 72 per cent. of the entire imports from all countries, and equivalent to about 350,000 barrels and tierces of lard. The present war must of course cut off all trade between the two belligerent powers, Russia and England. Tallow has already consequently gone up to a very high price, and in view thereof, lard—American lard—will have to be substituted to a considerable extent, as it has been heretofore under the scarcity and high price of tallow. It would require not less than 4,000,000 hogs to produce the large quantity of 350,000 barrels and tierces of lard, and this is nearly double the entire products of this country for commercial purposes. It appears that England derives from Russia 75 per cent. of linseed and flaxseed for oil purposes; and nearly equal in quantity to tallow. What is likely to be the true value of these articles in our markets in view of these facts, those conversant with the trade are best able to judge.

ANOTHER SPECK OF WAR.—THREE STEAMERS SUNK.—The inhabitants of villages on Lake Champlain are now engaged in a quarrel about railroad and steamboat matters, which is not likely soon to end. It has already resulted in violence and outrage upon persons and property. It appears that the Plattsburg people are building a railroad from that place to Montreal, a portion of which was completed. The company owning the railroad from Rouse's Point to Montreal, purchased the Montreal end of the Plattsburgh route, and left the people of the latter place in a bad fix. The Plattsburg people owned a steamboat called Saltus, which they designed to run in connection with their road this season. The boat wintered at Sherburne Bay, and when the proprietors were about to move her, they found that a part of her machinery had been stolen. They attempted to tow her down to Plattsburgh, but the people of Burlington cut the lines and took her back. The following night two old steamers, the Burlington and Whitehall, were drawn beside the Saltus, and sunk in such a position that the latter cannot be moved. The Plattsburg people were much exasperated. The captain and owners of the steamer Saranac were supposed to be concerned in the outrage, and when that boat came to their village, 400 persons rushed on board, armed, lashed her wheels, and threatened to sink her, arrested her captain and pelted him and others with rotten eggs. So the matter stood at last accounts. We compile the above statement from the Ogdensburgh Despatch.—[Roch. Union.]

THE STRAWBERRY QUESTION.—The sexual character of the strawberry has been a prolific theme of discussion for several years. A committee of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society have come to the following conclusions:

- 1st. That all strawberries, in their natural state, have some blossoms, perfect in what are termed male and female organs, while some are decidedly pistillate, and others staminate.
- 2d. That when they are in some degree perfect in both organs, the fruit will be small and indifferent, except, perhaps, in the case of "Longworth's Prolific."
- 3d. That if the staminate plants prevail, there will be but little fruit realized.
- 4th. That if they be all pistillate, there will be a like result, and that of an inferior quality.
- 5th. That to insure a full crop, whatever be the theory, it is absolutely necessary that the pistillate plants predominate; indeed, that the staminate plants be very sparsely distributed.

Three dollar gold pieces will be issued from the Philadelphia mint shortly. They will be about the size of a dime.

John C. Gardiner, brother of Dr. Gardiner, has forfeited his bail and absconded. It is supposed he went to Cuba several weeks ago. He was charged with perjury in the case of the United States vs. his brother George. His bail bonds were fixed at \$12,000.

Discontent.

How universal it is. We never knew the man who would say "I am content." Go where you will among the rich or the poor, the man of competence or the man who earns his bread by the daily sweat of his brow, you hear murmuring and the voice of complaint. The other day we stood by a cooper who was playing a merry tune with the adze round a cask. "Ah!" sighed he, "mine is a hard lot—forever trotting round like a dog, driving away at a hoop."

"Heigho!" sighed a blacksmith, one hot day, as he wiped away the drops of perspiration from his brow, while his red iron glowed on the anvil, "this is life with a vengeance—melting and frying one's self over the fire."

"Oh, that I were a carpenter," ejaculated a shoemaker, as he bent over his lap-stone. "Here I am, day after day, working my soul away in making soles for others, cooped up in a seven-by-nine room."

"I am sick of this out-door work," exclaims the carpenter, "boiling and sweltering under the sun, or exposed to the inclemency of the weather. If I were only a tailor!"

"Tis too bad," perpetually cries the tailor, "to be compelled to sit perched up here plying the needle all the while—would that mine were a more active life."

"Last day of grace—the banks won't discount—customers won't pay—what shall I do?" grumbles the merchant. "I had rather be a pack-horse, a dog, anything."

"Happy fellows," groans the lawyer, as he scratches his head over some perplexing case, or pores over some dry record, "happy fellows! I had rather hammer stone than cudgel my brains on this tedious, vexatious question."

And through all the ramifications of society, all are complaining of their condition, finding fault with their particular calling. "If I were only this, or that, or the other, I should be content," is the universal cry. "Anything, but what I am." So wags the world, so it has wagged, so it will wag.

Roadside Confab.

"And so Squire, you don't take your county paper?"

"No, Major, I get the city papers on much better terms; and so I take a couple of them."

"But, Squire, these country papers prove of great convenience to us. The more we encourage them, the better the editors can make them."

"Why I don't know any convenience they are to me."

"The farm you sold last fall, was advertised in one of them, and you thereby obtained a customer, did you not?"

"Very true, Major, but I paid three dollars for it."

"And made much more than three dollars by it. Now if your neighbors had not supported that press, and kept it ready for your use, you would have been without the means of advertising your property. But I think I saw your daughter's marriage in one of those papers. Did that cost you anything?"

"No, but—"

"And your brother's death was also published, with a long obituary notice."

"Yes, yes, but—"

"And the destruction of your neighbor Briggs's house by fire. You know how these things were exaggerated till the authentic accounts of our newspaper set it right."

"Oh, true, but—"

"And when your cousin Splash was out for the legislature, you appeared much gratified at his newspaper defence, which cost him nothing."

"Yes, yes, but these things are news for the readers. They cause people to take the papers."

"No, no, Squire Grudge, not if all are like you. Now, I tell you the time will come when some one will write a very long eulogy on your life and character, and the printer will put it in type, with a heavy black line over it, and with all your riches this will be done for you as a grave is given to a pauper. Your wealth, liberality and such things, will be spoken of, but the printer's boy, as he spells the words in arranging the types to these sayings, will remark of you: 'Poor, mean devil, he is even sponging for an obituary!' Good morning, Squire."

PLEASURES OF CONTENTMENT.—I have a rich neighbor that is always so busy that he has no leisure to laugh; the whole business of his life is to get money, more money, that he may still get more money and more money. He is still drudging, saying what Solomon says: "The diligent hand maketh rich." And it is true, indeed; but he considers not that it is not in the power of riches to make a man happy; for it was wisely said by a man of great observation, "that there be as many miseries beyond riches as on this side of them." And yet heaven deliver us from pinching poverty, and grant that, having a competency, we may be content and thankful. Let us not repine, or so much as think the gifts of God unequally dealt, if we see another abound in riches, when, as God knows, the cares that are the keys that keep those riches hang often so heavily at the rich man's girdle, that they clog him with weary days and restless nights, even when others sleep quietly. We see but the outside of the rich man's happiness; few consider him to be like the silkworm, that when she seems to play, is at the same time spinning her own bowels, and consuming herself. And this many rich men do, loading themselves with corroding cares to keep what they have already got.—Let us, therefore, be thankful for health and competence, and, above all, for a quiet conscience.—[Izaak Walton.]

LAWS OF OHIO—Published Officially.

[47] AN ACT

To amend the act entitled "an act to provide for draining and reclaiming the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the state of Ohio, by act of congress, approved September 28, 1850."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the ninth section of the act to which this is amendatory, be so amended as to read as follows: Section nine. That if, after the said swamp or overflowed lands of this state, lying within any county, be drained and reclaimed as herein provided, there shall remain any of the said lands undisposed of, it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of such county to appraise the same, and make return of such appraisal as aforesaid; upon the filing of such return in his office, the said county auditor is hereby authorized to sell the said lands at the appraised value thereof, to any applicant therefor, who will make an oath or affirmation that it is his intention to improve and make the same a permanent residence, or that the same adjoin to and are necessary to the proper improvement of lands then owned and improved by such applicant, which said oath or affirmation, the said county auditor is hereby authorized to administer; and in all cases of sales as prescribed in this section, the said county auditor shall receipt to the purchaser for the amount of money received, and describe therein the lands sold; which said receipt, upon presentation and delivery to the governor, shall entitle the purchaser to a patent for such lands, to be executed and recorded as prescribed by sections seven and eight, of the act to which this is an amendment: Provided, that such of said swamp or overflowed lands as are incapable of being drained and reclaimed, may be sold without the oath or affirmation hereinbefore required.

Sec. 2. That the ninth section of the aforesaid act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

F. C. LEBLOND,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES MYERS,

President of the Senate.

April 25, 1854.

[49] AN ACT

To regulate the fees of Justices of the Peace and Constables.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That all justices of the peace of this state shall, for services rendered, as hereinafter specified, be entitled to the following fees, to wit: For summons, each person named in the writ, fifteen cents; for order of arrest, capias, writ of attachment, writ of replevin, or mittimus, twenty-five cents each; for every subpoena, for one person, fifteen cents; for each person in addition, five cents; for venire for jury,

twenty-five cents; for issuing execution, twenty-five cents; for warrant in criminal cases, each person named in the writ, twenty-five cents; for every search-warrant, twenty-five cents; for writ of restitution, twenty-five cents; for taking and certifying affidavit, twenty-five cents; for order on jailor for prisoner or prisoners, twenty-five cents; for entering a discontinuance or satisfaction, ten cents; for entering into bond or undertaking by either party, twenty-five cents; for filing papers necessary to be preserved by justice, five cents each; for each recognizance of bail in civil cases, twenty-five cents; for bill of exceptions and copy, ten cents for each one hundred words; for certifying the same, twenty-five cents; for transcript from docket, ten cents per one hundred words; for certifying the same, twenty-five cents; for appointing guardian for minor, to prosecute suit, ten cents; for appointing special constable or appraisers, twenty-five cents each; for taking recognizance of a witness, twenty-five cents; for each additional witness, ten cents; for each recognizance of bail in criminal cases, twenty-five cents; for every continuance or adjournment by either party, ten cents; for entering a rule of reference, or copy thereof, ten cents; for swearing witnesses or arbitrators, five cents each; for entering judgment, twenty-five cents; for acknowledgment of a deed or other instrument of writing, with a certificate thereon, twenty-five cents; for setting in cases of forcible detainer, seventy-five cents; for trying a jury case, seventy-five cents; for transferring judgment on docket, ten cents; for taking deposition, ten cents per one hundred words; for certifying the same, twenty-five cents; for marrying and making return, one dollar and fifty cents; for taking and certifying proof of any account or claim against the estates of testators or intestates, fifteen cents; for each process required by law, not herein named, twenty-five cents; for every writing or record, not being provided for, ten cents per hundred words.

Sec. 2. That all constables in this state, duly elected and qualified, shall, for services rendered as herein specified, be entitled to receive the following fees, to wit: For service and return of capias, order of arrest, warrant, attachment, garnishee, writ of replevin, or mittimus, twenty-five cents each; for each person named in the writ, service and return of summons, fifteen cents; for each person named in the writ, service and return of subpoena, fifteen cents for one person; for service on each additional person named in subpoena, ten cents; for service of execution on goods or body, twenty-five cents; for all money made on execution, four per cent.; for every day's attendance before justices of the peace, jury trial, seventy-five cents; for every day's attendance before justices of the peace, on criminal trial, seventy-five cents; for every day's attendance before justice of the peace in forcible detainer, without jury, fifty cents; for summoning jury, seventy-five cents; for mileage, ten cents for the first mile, and five cents per mile for each additional mile; for assistants in criminal cases, one dollar per day each; for transporting and sustaining prisoners, allowance made by the magistrate, and paid on his certificate; for serving all other writs or notices not herein named, twenty-five cents, and mileage as in other cases; for copies of all writs, notices, orders, or affidavits served, fees the same as allowed for issuing the same; for summoning and swearing appraisers in cases of replevin and attachment, one dollar in each case; advertising property for sale on executions, twenty-five cents; for taking bond in replevin and all other cases, fifty cents each; for every day's attendance on the grand jury, one dollar.

Sec. 3. Sections seven and eight of "an act to regulate the fees of officers in civil and criminal cases," passed March 5, 1831, and all acts and parts of acts conflicting with this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of June, A. D. 1854.

F. C. LEBLOND,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES MYERS,

President of the Senate.

April 25, 1854.